

GOVERNOR WILSON MUST BEAT BOTH

Failure to Get Majority Next Month Would Cause Deadlock.

THAT MIGHT MAKE KNOX PRESIDENT

House Evenly Divided, Though Republican Majority in Senate Is Scant, and Bull Moose or Regulars Could Block It. Vote Again Next Year.

While absolutely convinced that Woodrow Wilson will be the next President of the United States, Democrats who have studied the situation closely realize that in order to win the election in the electoral college, they would stand no chance if the contest should go to the House of Representatives.

To win in November Governor Wilson must carry enough States to give him 266 electoral votes. Four years ago Bryan got 122, Taft 109, and Roosevelt 149. Naturally, campaign managers are figuring on the States which will fall into the Democratic column this year, although they refuse to go as far as William Jennings Bryan, who has declared that Wilson will carry every State in the Union. They realize that talk of that sort is idiotic. There are 531 votes in the electoral college, and, as stated, the winner must poll 266.

Out of the mass of information and misinformation which has been printed about the procedure in the event that no candidate receives a majority vote in November, the North American Review appears to have unearthed the real facts. The Review says that if Wilson and Marshall fail to obtain 266 electoral votes, "there is no provision in the Constitution or statutes preventing the opposition electors, who would constitute a majority, from uniting upon and electing either Taft or Roosevelt, or a third person. The likelihood of their reaching such an agreement must be regarded, however, under the circumstances as negligible."

The duty would then devolve upon the House of Representatives to choose immediately by ballot the President, each State having one vote and choice being restricted to Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt.

How House Is Divided. The vote as the House is now divided politically would be as follows:

Wilson.	Opposition.
Alabama.	California.
Arizona.	Connecticut.
Arkansas.	Delaware.
Colorado.	Idaho.
Florida.	Illinois.
Georgia.	Iowa.
Indiana.	Kansas.
Kentucky.	Massachusetts.
Louisiana.	Michigan.
Maryland.	Minnesota.
Mississippi.	Montana.
Missouri.	Nevada.
New Jersey.	New Hampshire.
New York.	North Dakota.
North Carolina.	Oregon.
Ohio.	Pennsylvania.
Oklahoma.	South Dakota.
South Carolina.	Utah.
Tennessee.	Vermont.
Texas.	Wisconsin.
Virginia.	Wyoming.
West Virginia.	

Evenly Divided.

Maine. Nebraska. New Mexico. Rhode Island. With the House thus divided, Wilson would have to gain the votes of three States in order to obtain the requisite twenty-five, which the North American Review, a Wilson supporter, claims is a practical impossibility. The House then would be unable to elect.

Election by Senate. In the meantime, the Senate, acting under the same provision of the Constitution, would be engaged in choosing a Vice-President, choice being restricted to two persons receiving the highest electoral vote. The Senators would vote individually instead of by States, forty-nine votes being required to elect.

The Senate is now classified as follows: Republicans 50; Democrats 44; vacancies 2. The vacancies will be filled presumably by the Legislatures of Colorado and Illinois in January. "Apparently, therefore," says the Review, "the Republicans would have one and possibly three more than the forty-nine required for election of a Vice-President, who would become President on March 4. This seems to mean that in the event of Wilson failing to obtain 266 electoral votes, Sherman would succeed Taft."

But it does not necessarily mean that. In the first place, Johnson, on the Progressive ticket, might run second to Wilson in November. Moreover, the Republican majority in the Senate is scant. Presuming that Illinois and Colorado return Republicans, the total Republican vote in the Senate would be fifty-two. Admitting, therefore, that the contest in the Senate would be between Marshall and Sherman, and if for any reason four of these Republicans should abstain from voting, which they have a right to do, the Senate would be unable to elect a Vice-President. There are five or six Bull Moose Senators, who would naturally force a deadlock.

That Would Mean Now. In that case, the government machinery would turn into other channels. Chapter 4, Acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, provides:

"In the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed, or until a President is elected." The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, at extraordinary session.

RESUME TRIAL TO-DAY

Venue of 250 Talesmen Has Been Summoned for Duty.

Salem, Mass., October 13.—Three hundred and fifty men eligible for jury duty have been summoned to report to Judge Quinn in the Superior Court to-morrow, when the trial of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Jose Caruso, defendants in the Lopsado murder trial, will be resumed. Only four qualified jurors from a previous venire of 350 talesmen examined a fortnight ago, but better progress is expected to-morrow, as both sides have made heavy inroads into the sixty-six peremptory challenges allowed them. After these become exhausted, talesmen passed by Judge Quinn may only be challenged for cause. The jurors already selected are: Christian W. Laisen, hairdresser, Haverhill.

Robert S. Stillman, carpenter, Rockport. Willis B. Cressy, sailmaker, Gloucester. George F. Burgess, leather dealer, Lynn.

The impaneling of these jurors occupied three court days, beginning September 20. When the venire became exhausted the trial was adjourned until other talesmen could be summoned. During the interim counsel sought to obtain the release of the prisoners on bail, but Judge Quinn denied the motions. Ettor and Giovannitti have been in jail since January 30 last, the day after Anna Lopsado, a Lawrence mill worker, was shot. They were leaders in the textile strike there, and the Commonwealth charges that their words and acts led to the killing.

Caruso, a mill operative, was indicted as an alleged principal in the shooting. All three defendants are members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

COURT CONVENES TO-DAY

First of the Government Machines to Resume Activity.

Washington, October 13.—The Supreme Court of the United States will begin its annual eight-months term to-morrow, being the first of the government machines to resume activity. All the members of the court are in the city, making an exception in the general rule of late years, when at least one seat on the bench has been vacant when court convened. The absence of President Taft from the city will result in a postponement of the customary visit of the justices to the White House.

Twenty-five cases are on docket, but there were a year ago, more than 100. There are now over 800 docketed, enough to consume the time of the court for two years, if it did nothing else.

Argument of a number of important cases will engage the attention of the court after Monday.

One of the first cases to be taken up will be the so-called "bahtab trust" suit. After that the court will listen to a second argument of the "intermountain rates" case, involving transcontinental rates to Spokane and Rocky Mountain cities.

A series of especially assigned cases will test the validity of contracts by railroads and express companies. For the second time the court will hear late in the week, or during the following week, arguments over the validity of the indictment of James Patten and others on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sherman antitrust law by running a corner on cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange.

No decisions will be announced by the court in all probability, until Monday, October 21.

MANY LETTERS ON HAND

Enough to Keep Witnesses Busy a Week Identifying Them.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 13.—Enough letters will be on hand before the jury in the dynamite conspiracy trial to-morrow to keep witnesses busy for a week identifying names. The letters are said by the government to have been written to arrange for explosions for six years. They were taken from the files of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. It is upon their contents and from extracts from the union's monthly magazine and Orin McGinnis' confessions that District Attorney Charles W. Miller announced the prosecution would base its charge that a conspiracy for the illegal interstate shipment of explosives on passenger trains knowingly was entered into.

McGinnis will not be reached as a witness until after 700 exhibits have been identified.

He has heard more witnesses already have been subpoenaed by the prosecution. Counsel for the defense, headed by Senator John W. Kern, have stated that a great number of witnesses will testify as to the character of the labor union men on trial.

HE HAS AN AILING THROAT

Colonel Roosevelt Will Cut Down Number of Speeches.

Chicago, Ill., October 13.—Colonel Roosevelt is nursing an ailing throat. The disability is not serious, according to the Colonel's physicians, but is simply the result of over-fatigue. It is announced, however, that Colonel Roosevelt will make no more speeches than are necessary from now until the close of the campaign.

The Roosevelt party will leave for Milwaukee to-morrow at 3 P. M. After the Milwaukee address Colonel Roosevelt will return to Chicago, and on Tuesday will go to Indianapolis and Wednesday to Louisville, Ky.

SEAMAN UNDER ARREST

He Is Accused of Double Murder on Steamer.

Tampa, Fla., October 13.—Boatwain Claude Pritchard, of the steamer Brunswick, was arrested here by a deputy United States marshal on a charge of murder. Pritchard shot and killed two Spaniards aboard the Brunswick on September 20, when it is alleged, they, with two others, were mutinous. Admits from passengers and members of the crew have been secured stating that Pritchard shot the men without due provocation. The Spanish ambassador at Washington has been notified and asks for an investigation.

WAR IN BALKANS MATTER OF DAYS

General Hostilities Likely to Open Before End of Week.

REPLY IS MADE TO NOTE OF POWERS

Intervention Virtually Rejected, and Porte Is Given Until To-morrow to Answer Demands of Its Enemies—Turkey Is Manifesting Spirit of Aggressiveness.

London, October 13.—War in the Balkans is now only a matter of a few days. The replies of the Balkan states to the powers' note, virtually rejecting intervention, will be delivered at the various capitals to-morrow, and at the same time notes practically in the shape of an ultimatum will be sent to Turkey demanding autonomy for the Macedonian provinces. According to a reliable dispatch from Rome, the Balkan coalition will make a demand which it will be impossible for the Porte to accept, namely, that the reforms be executed under control of the European powers and the Balkan states, and as a pledge that the Porte assent to the immediate demobilization of the Turkish forces.

It is understood that the Porte will be given until Tuesday to reply. Therefore, there is every probability that general hostilities will be opened before the week is ended.

A Sofia dispatch reports that the movement of the Bulgarian army has already begun. The Montenegrins, continuing their advance, have captured Byelopolie, an important strategic point on the northwest of Berana, after desperate fighting. They are now on their way to Sienitra, thirty miles to the northeast of Byelopolie, and close to the Serbian frontier, against which they will direct an attack. It is in this direction that the Montenegrins expect to join hands with the Serbian army when it advances from the north.

According to a Constantinople dispatch to the Standard, Essad Pasha arrived at Sektari to-day with reinforcements, raising the garrison from 12,000 to 20,000 men. If this news is true, the Montenegrins will have a difficult task in capturing Sektari.

Can't Be Intimidated. Constantinople, October 13.—The preparations for war show the Balkan allies that Turkey cannot be intimidated. The government is acting with an aggressiveness calculated to bring on hostilities. The embargo of Greek ships, the detention of Serbian ammunition and the seizure of Bulgarian railway cars all constitute belligerent acts.

Greeks and Bulgarians in Constantinople, numbering a thousand or more, have been subjected to treatment designed to irritate these two nations. Financial considerations figure largely in the attitude of the Turkish government, and practically all of the many hundreds of Greeks who are returning to Athens are compelled to pay full taxes to the end of the year before they are permitted to embark.

Before the crews of Greek ships which were seized have been hailed before the prefects and made to pay a year's taxes as if they were returning subjects. Many Greeks have been arrested on the charge of being deserting reservists, and they can procure their release only by paying the military exemption tax.

The government is determined to expel all Bulgarian and Greek subjects as soon as war is declared, and these will be transported by some of the steamers which have been detained for that purpose. Trouble is being done for the seizure, as most of the cargoes are foreign-owned although the vessels are Greek flags and the owners will claim damages.

The government is requisitioning the horses owned by foreign residents and diplomatic representatives. The various embassies have protested and notified the Porte that compensation should be claimed. Several Turkish women are going to the front to attend the wounded. This will mark the beginning of a new era for the sex.

A consular telegram reports the killing of twelve Bulgarians at Kuprili, in Macedonia, by Turkish soldiers. Massacres in Macedonia will be an inevitable feature of the war, but it is asserted here that the Turks will not begin them.

Reply Is Moderate.

Sofia, October 13.—Bulgaria's reply to the Russo-Austrian note was presented to the diplomatic representatives to-night. This note and one addressed to Turkey are couched in moderate terms. The Bulgarian government says that it is most anxious to do nothing which will aggravate the present precarious situation, and is desirous of leaving every avenue for the maintenance of peace until the last possible moment. In conclusion, the note declares the delay has been due to the fact that the note of the powers was addressed to all the Balkan states, and that therefore time was necessary for a discussion of its contents by the states.

Most of the Bulgarian towns have a deserted appearance. Only old men, boys and women are to be seen. Practically all business has been suspended.

Greeks Are Mobilizing.

Athens, October 13.—The mobilization of the Greek army is proceeding rapidly. Already 125,000 men are under arms, with Greeks serving daily from abroad. A large contingent has already reached here from America.

With the recruits, it is estimated that 170,000 soldiers can be placed in the field.

As a result of the reorganization of the last few years the whole army has

ENSIGN DROWNS IN HUDSON RIVER

Falls From Launch While Returning to Battleship.

MAINE SAILORS IN HEROIC RESCUE

Private Launch Is Cut in Two and Eleven Persons Thrown Into the Water—Official Review of Great Atlantic Armada Begins To-day.

New York, October 13.—Ensign Andrew Haidley Butler, U. S. N., appointed from Louisiana to the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated last spring, was drowned in the Hudson River to-day while returning with three fellow-officers to his post on the battleship Rhode Island, in the line of the great Atlantic armada, at anchor here for presidential review.

In another accident on the river, six sailors from the battleship Maine rescued eleven persons from drowning. It is estimated that 20,000 sight-seers, many attracted from remote sections of the country, boarded the larger ships of the fleet, and more than 1,500,000 persons viewed the fleet from shore during the day and this evening, when the ships were again illuminated.

The accident in which Ensign Butler lost his life, his fellow-officers found hard to explain. He and his party had spent the night in the city and were on the way back to the ship in a small private launch. The little boat was making headway with difficulty against the strong tide. When still fifty feet from the battleship young Butler was seen to step out from beneath the canopy and to pitch into the water. He was believed, though mistakenly, that the launch had a sort of running board outside the canopy, as naval launches have, and that he intended to step on this to make preparations for the landing.

The strong tide carried him down and under the battleship. One of his companions dived for him, but was unable to reach him, and was rescued with difficulty. Butler's body had not been recovered at a late hour to-night. Butler was twenty-three years old. He was popular on board his ship, and his death is mourned on the Rhode Island. Reports were current during the afternoon that a seaman from the Rhode Island was drowned, also, but this was declared to be erroneous.

Maine Sailors Rescue. The rescue in which sailors from the battleship Maine figured as heroes occurred when a small launch, in which Bernard Bauer and his family and friends were visiting the ship, was cut square in two by the sharp bow of the bigger steam launch Vixen, and the occupants of the small launch, containing seven men and four women, were thrown into the water. The little launch foundered almost immediately. Six sailors were on the Vixen, and they were the first to plunge over the side to the rescue of the women. All hands were taken aboard safely, but not without difficulty, as the tide was running strong.

Aside from the excitement caused by the day's accidents and the presence of so many thousands of visitors, the bluejackets were occupied with preparations for the official visit by the Secretary of the Navy and the President and their guests to-morrow.

The only event on the day's program was the arrival of Secretary Meyer and his aides, but this arrival was scheduled as "unofficial," no salutes or other demonstrations were made when the secretary boarded the dispatch boat Dolphin. When he breaks out his flag at 9 o'clock to-morrow it will be greeted by nineteen guns, signaling the start of the great review, the program which has been announced.

President Taft is expected to make port on the Mayflower just about the time the secretary finishes his review, and when the President breaks his flag every ship with guns will boom a salute. The presidential review will follow Tuesday.

There was never so large a fleet of warships assembled in American waters, therefore, never such a roar of salutes as will mark the President's arrival. In the evening the President's members of his Cabinet and 600 naval officers will be entertained by the city. The President will also review the ships on Tuesday as they pass out to sea.

The crowd of visitors which sailors and boat proprietors carried to the various ships to-day was probably the largest in the city's history.

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Rainy and Unsettled Weather Is Promised

Washington, October 13.—Unsettled, rainy weather throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States during the first part of the coming week is predicted by the Weather Bureau as a result of reports of a tropical storm now entering the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea.

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GIANTS WILL MAKE THEIR LAST STAND

Not One Admits That He Has Lost Hope of Victory.

BOSTON NEEDS BUT ONE GAME TO WIN

Sixth Classic Contest of World's Series Will Be Played on Polo Grounds To-day—Marquard to Pitch for Giants, With Collins or O'Brien for Red Sox.

Red Sox Arrive Ready for Game

New York, October 13.—With Mayor Fitzgerald and a twelve-piece brass band leading them, the Boston Red Sox arrived here to-night from their home city, conveyed by some 600 happy "fans," who announced their preparedness to "shoot their heads off" at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. At the Grand Central station a big crowd of New York people was on hand when the visitors arrived. With the band playing, the Boston fans sang "Tea!," the song which they claim has "lured the Giants" in all but one of the contests thus far played. Fans and followers went to the Elks' Club, where they lunched and were given an informal reception.

New York, October 13.—In preparation for their last chance to prevent the world's series honors from slipping once and for all out of their hands and into the clutches of the triumphant Red Sox, the New York Giants made the most of their opportunity to rest to-day.

While the National League champions recognize fully the disadvantage of the position they occupy with the series standing three to one in favor of their Boston rivals, who need only one game more to clinch the championship, the team of the Giants would admit to-night that he had lost hope. John J. McGraw, manager of the team, counts on his men to show in this crisis the fighting they displayed several times during the league season, when their rivals for pennant honors had them forced into a corner.

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TURN OF DEMOCRATS

They Will Be Questioned About Campaign Funds.

Washington, October 13.—The finances of the Democratic pre-convention campaign of this year will be inquired into by the Senate committee investigating contributions to-morrow, when the managers of the Underwood, Harman and Wilson campaigns appear before the committee.

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, who was in charge of the Underwood campaign committee, will be questioned as to the expenditures of the Underwood forces. Lieutenant-Governor Nichols, of Ohio, who had charge of Governor Harman's interests, will be asked about his finances. The Wilson campaign fund will be discussed by William F. McCombs, now chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and his assistant, William F. McAdoo.

Alton B. Parker, of New York; Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, and Roger Sullivan, the Illinois leader, are the other Democrats under subpoena to appear to-morrow.

Some time during the week the committee expects to call George B. Cortelyou, who was Republican national chairman in 1904, to question him as to the disclosures made by various witnesses concerning alleged campaign contributions that year by the Standard Oil Company and of the so-called "Harriman fund" of \$240,000. George W. Perkins and probably Frank A. Munsey will appear later in the week to be questioned as to their part in financing the pre-convention campaign of Colonel Roosevelt this year.

Off for Washington. New York, October 13.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left late to-day for Washington to testify to-morrow before the Clapp committee regarding expenses of the Wilson pre-convention campaign. Mr. McCombs was accompanied by Walker Whiting Vick, assistant secretary to the national committee, who was Mr. McCombs' lieutenant during the pre-convention fight, and by Thomas J. Pence, assistant to the national chairman, who also is one of the men who carried the Wilson standard at Baltimore.

KIDNAPPED BY MEXICANS. John T. Cameron, Wealthy Texas, Is Taken From Train. El Paso, Texas, October 13.—Rebels late to-day held up a passenger train 150 miles south of this point on the border, rifled the mail and express cars and kidnapped John T. Cameron, a wealthy stock broker of El Paso. The train was forced to proceed south.

Mr. Cameron was on his way to purchase cattle to be imported into the United States. It is believed he is held either for ransom or to prevent further stock shipments from the districts held by the rebels. A Mexican passenger was also held by the rebels who molested no others, according to the report.

Opening of the Mexican Railway, after a lapse of traffic for a week, caused by destruction of the road by rebels, makes known large recent losses by the company. Aside from the destruction of many trestles on the line, a train of twenty-four cars of choice lumber, destined for the United States, was burned. The loss of the lumber train is estimated at more than \$50,000.

Some significance is attached to the departure of the state capital of General Antonio Abagio, commander of the district. It is understood he has been recalled to Mexico City. Troops are on the way to the city of Chihuahua to replace Rabago's troops.

ALL TRAINS MOVING. Settlement of Georgian Railroad Strike Is Reached. Atlanta, Ga., October 13.—As a result of the agreement reached in the Georgia Railroad strike here yesterday, all passenger trains on that road moved on schedule to-day. It was announced that, beginning at midnight, freight service also will be resumed, and consigned conditions along the road were cleared up. Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill will meet with General Manager Scott, of the railroad, and Vice-Presidents Murdock and Gregg to-morrow. At this meeting they will arrange for an arbitration board to wind up the Paschall and Morgan cases, settlement of which already has been practically decided. It was stated.

May Settle It To-day. Augusta, Ga., October 13.—Settlement of the street railway strike here is confidently expected to-morrow, when the board of mediators receive the answers of the strikers to the elevated company's proposals offered to them yesterday. The company's answer was filed to-day, but the reply of the striking employees was withheld pending the arrival here to-night of International President Mahon.

Wilson Has Long Sleep. He Spends His Lucky Number of Hours in Slumber. Princeton, N. J., October 13.—Appropos of the day of the month which he considers his lucky day, Governor Woodrow Wilson slept thirteen hours, enjoying his first day of real rest since he left here October 2 on a Western campaign trip. The Democratic candidate took a long walk with Mrs. Wilson and his three daughters. It was his first Sunday at home since he became the presidential nominee.

The Governor expects to devote himself to-morrow to correspondence and on Tuesday will transact State business at Trenton. On Wednesday he will resume speechmaking. He will speak probably at Wilmington and Dover, in Delaware, Wheeling, W. Va., Pittsburgh, Pa., and some intermediate points before the close of the coming week.

Motorcyclist Killed. He Crashes Into Automobile Filled With Women. Jacksonville, Fla., October 13.—While speeding on his motorcycle up the Atlantic Boulevard late this afternoon, Frank J. Tronien, an amateur motorcyclist, crashed into an automobile driven by Thomas M. Palmer and was killed. The force of the impact threw him through the windshield of the automobile. The automobile was filled with women, but none was injured.

Armed Convicts Slay Guards, and Many Escape to Hills, Defying Pursuers. Bedlam of Cries and Shots Comes From Within Penitentiary, and Fate of Few Remaining Guards Is Unknown—Citizens Are Heavily Armed, Ready to Drive Back Convicts if They Rush Through Gates—Poses Are Fighting With Fugitives, and People in Country Districts Are Terrorized.

Rawlins, Wyo., October 13.—A battle raged early to-night in the State penitentiary. Locked inside the walls with hundreds of mutinous prisoners, a few guards fought desperately to restore order and prevent a wholesale delivery.

Camped outside the walls was a force of citizens heavily armed, ready to drive back the convicts if they murdered the remaining guards, and made a rush through the gates. Shots and occasional shots told of desperate fighting within the walls, and it was rumored that several guards and convicts were killed.

Another battle was in progress at the same time in the hills south of Rawlins between a posse of citizens and from twenty to forty escaped prisoners.

Two men were killed in the streets of Rawlins, one of the desperate wounded and two convicts were recaptured, following the escape of from ten to thirty prisoners this afternoon.

The town is in panic. Frantic telegrams were sent to Governor Carey, now at Sheridan, imploring him to send State troops to protect the citizens. Townspeople barricaded themselves in their homes to-night or, heavily armed, patrolled the streets.

Second Outbreak. The outbreak to-day was the second within twenty-four hours. About 3 P. M. yesterday twenty prisoners escaped, and nine were recaptured before 8 o'clock. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a party of desperate life-torners overpowered the keeper of the cell, took his keys and released their comrades